



Designation: **D2420—07 D2420 – 12**

Standard Test Method for Hydrogen Sulfide in Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases (Lead Acetate Method)¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2420; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This test method² covers the detection of hydrogen sulfide in liquefied petroleum (LP) gases. The sensitivity of the test is about 4 mg/m³ (0.15 to 0.2 grain of hydrogen sulfide per 100 ft³) of gas.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*³

D1835 Specification for Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases

2.2 *GPA Standard:*⁴

GPA 2140 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Specifications and Test Methods

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The vaporized LP gas is passed over moist lead acetate paper under controlled conditions. Hydrogen sulfide reacts with lead acetate to form lead sulfide which produces a coloration on the paper varying from yellow to black, depending upon the amount of hydrogen sulfide present.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Liquefied petroleum gases and their products of combustion must not be unduly corrosive to the materials with which they come in contact. The potential personnel exposure hazards of H₂S also make the detection and measurement of hydrogen sulfide important, even in low concentrations. In addition, in some cases the odor of the gases must not be objectionable. (See Specification **D1835** and GPA 2140.)

5. Interferences

5.1 Methyl mercaptan, if present, produces a transitory yellow stain on the lead acetate paper that will fade completely in less than 5 min.

5.2 Other sulfur compounds present in liquefied petroleum gas do not interfere with the test.

6. Apparatus and Materials

6.1 *Apparatus for Detecting Hydrogen Sulfide in Liquefied Petroleum Gas*, as shown in **Fig. 1** or commercially available apparatus.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D02** on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D02.H0** on Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Current edition approved ~~Feb. 15, 2007~~ Aug. 15, 2012. Published ~~March 2007~~ November 2012. Originally approved in 1965. Last previous edition approved in ~~2004~~ 2007 as ~~D2420-91(2001)-D2420-07~~. DOI: ~~10.1520/D2420-07.10.1520/D2420-12~~.

² This test method is based on Edwards, J. D., and McBride, R. S., "Lead Acetate Test for Hydrogen Sulphide in Gas," *Technologic Papers T41*, National Institute for Standards and Technology, Aug. 9, 1914.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

⁴ Available from Gas Processors Association (GPA), 6526 E. 60th St., Tulsa, OK 74145.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard